HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I. WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1820. No. 14.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

NOTICE.

ON the 26th day of April last was taken up in the neighbourhood of Hillsborough, Orange county, a negro man, in whose possession was found an iron grey *HORSE*, four feet ten and a half inches high, about seven years old, nothing remarkable about the horse He had a part of a shoe on one of his fore feet.

The boy states he won the horse from a freeman about three miles beyond Jamestown, but I think it more than likely he stole him there. And as I think there may be a better owner than he is, I take this method of making it known where the horse may be found and had, if lawfully proven and charges paid.

John Faddis.

Hillsborough, May 2. 13—tf

LOST

ON my way from Orange county, on the 18th instant, a note on Richard Ash, for the sum of ninety-seven dollars and some cents, payable three months after the 23d December 1818, to bear interest from the date, with a credit on the same about the 17th of this instant for sixty dollars. I forewarn all persons from trading for the said note, or the said Richard Ashe from paying the same to any person but myself, as I have never traded or negotiated the said note in any manner.

Samuel Pittard, Jun.

Person County, April 22. 13—3w

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, about the 20th of March last, a Negro man, named ISAAC, about twenty-two years of age, yellow complected, five feet six or eight inches high, two of his under fore teeth out. Had on when he went away, a round-about homespun coat and homespun woollen pantaloons. The above reward will be given, if taken up in this county, or ten dollars if out of the county, or confined in any jail, and all expenses paid.

Alexr. Borland.

Orange County, April 28. 13—$3

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Equity, March Term, 1820.

James Webb and Frederick Nash, executors, &c. of James Whitted, deceased, vs. *Joseph Dickey & Chesley F. Faucett.* } In Equity.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Joseph Dickey, is beyond the limits of the state, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for four weeks successively, that the said Joseph Dickey appear here within the three first days of the next term of this Court, to be held at the court-house in Hillsborough on the third Monday in September next, and answer the complainants' bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, heard exparte and decreed accordingly.

Test,

James Webb, C. M. E.

April 26, 1820. 13—$4w

25 *Dollars Reward.*

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th inst. my negro fellow, named BOB, had on when he went away, a pair of white homespun trowsers, a swansdown jacket, and a round jacket of brown woollen cloth, a country made wool hat, and likewise a blue great coat; he has taken other clothes with him and will probably change his dress. Bob is about 40 or 45 years of age, and about five feet five or six inches high, and very plausible in his discourse. The said negro was brought from Maryland about 22 or 23 years ago, and it is supposed will make for that place. Any person apprehending the above slave, within the limits of the state, shall be entitled to 25 dollars reward, or without the state, the above reward and all reasonable expenses paid. The above negro being very talkative and plausible, he will no doubt endeavour to pass as free, and make people believe such, and no doubt will endeavour his best to obtain a free pass.

Jacob Bates.

March 26. A26 12—3t

TWO HOGS,

STRAYED from the subscriber, some time in the month of January last, both Sows. The largest one sandy colour, short tail, and ears with an altered mark, attempted to be made two smooth crops and a slit in the right; the other nearly all black, mark not recollected, but certain that there is an unusual large hole in one of the ears, I do not remember which. I would thank any person for information respecting them.

Thos. N. S. Hargis.

April 26, 1820. 12—3w

Dancing School.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Hillsborough, and its vicinity, that he will open a dancing school at the house of Mr. Clifton's, Hillsborough, the first Thursday of May next, to continue three days each dance. The terms of tuition will be left in the hands of Mr. Clifton. Those wishing to have their children instructed, and those wishing to be instructed in that line, can apply to Messrs. Wm. Kirkland, Wm. Cain, jr. and Maj. John Taylor, for information respecting my qualification.

J. L. Vaughan.

April 19, 1820. 11—3t

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & WM. CLIFTON,

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburgh, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public. to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820. tf-10

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I gave to John Rasbery a Note for the sum of four hundred dollars, on which there is a credit of fifty dollars; and as this note was given for a certain negro man Frank, who was the property of Polly Herrin, and was sold by the said Rasberry, as her guardian. Now be it known, that I hereby forwarn any person from trading for the said note, as I am determined not to pay it, until it shall sufficiently appear that the said Rasbery had a legal right to sell the said negro.

George Allen, (of John.)

Hawfields, April 6, 1820. 3t—10

NOTICE.

WILL be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder for ready money, at the market-house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 27th day of May next, the eastern half of Lot No. 15, in said town, the property of Elizabeth Dickey, or so much thereof as will pay the town tax, due thereon, for the year 1819, and the costs of sale.

By order of the board of commissioners.

Joseph A. Woods,

April 11, 1820. Clerk.

The celebrated Horse OSTRICH,

WILL stand the ensuing season, to commence the first day of April and end the first day of August; on Monday and Tuesday of each week at James Morrow's, on Cane creek; on Wednesday in each week at James Hutchison's, esq; and on Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Mason Hall, all in the county of Orange; will cover mares at the reduced price of four dollars the leap, the cash to be paid at the time of service; six dollars the season, if paid at any time within the season, otherwise eight dollars will be charged for the season; and ten dollars to insure a mare with foal, which money will become due as soon as it can be ascertained the mare is with foal, or the property changed.

All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents, but the subscriber will not be liable for any that may happen.

PEDIGREE.

Ostrich, a beautiful bay, black legs, mane and tail, five feet four inches high, was thirteen years old last July, was bred by Allen Young, of the county of Mecklinburg, in the state of Virginia; was gotten by the imported horse Wrangler, and came out of the celebrated mare Miss Fidget, her sire the imported Sterling, her dam by Old Mousetrap

John Mason.

N. B. Gentlemen living at a distance, who think proper to send their mares to the subscriber at Mason Hall, are informed that their mares shall be well fed, and pastured gratis.

March 2, 1820. 5—3m

HOUSES and Lots in Hillsborough for sale,

adjoining the widow Childs, and others. I will give a great bargain of them, as I have no use for them. The situation is elegant, and would answer well for a tavern. They are twelve-acre lote. Also a strong young Negro fellow, a good farmer, and can work at the carpenter's business. Also a new waggon and geers, never used.

To prevent trouble, the house where I live will not be sold.

Barnabas O'Farril.

April 3. 9—3w

NOTICE.

JAMES & Anderson Mebane gave unto the subscriber sometime in the month of May, 1818, a bond for the sum of four hundred dollars, due one day after date, which bond I have either lost or mislaid, so that I cannot find it at present. There is a credit on the bond, October 22d, 1818, for one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and another credit in January, 1820, for between four and five dollars, which still leaves a balance unpaid. I do therefore forewarn the said James & Anderson Mebane from paying the said balance to any person but myself, as I have never traded or assigned the said bond to any person whatever.

Joseph Armstrong.

Back Creek, Orange County, March 21, 1820. 7—3w

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON,

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C. Feb. 28, 1820. 4—6m

50 Dollars Reward.

THE above reward of Fifty Dollars will be given for the apprehension of the thief who entered my bed room, some time in the month of January last, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening, and bore off my watch and establishment; it is a gold watch of the following description, made in Liverpool, by M. J. Tobias, No. 1452; two seals of fine gold; the key also of fine gold, and the chain of common jeweller's gold. The subscriber will give the above reward for either the watch or the thief.

William H. Whitted.

Hillsborough, April 3. 9—3w

☞ The Editors of the Milton Intelligencer, Raleigh Register, and Fayettevile Observer, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers three times, and forward their accounts to this office.

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

NOTICE.

THE attention of the public is requested to the following statement. On the evening of Saturday the 19th instant, the house of the subscriber, on Swift creek, was entered during her absence, by John Bryan, and a *free* mulattoe girl named Dicey *Moore*, the daughter of Lydia *Moore*, was forcibly taken and carried away in a chair by the said Bryan. It is believed that he has a forged bill of sale for the girl, purporting to have been executed by her mother, and it is feared that he has carried the girl to the south, with the intention of selling her. Dicey *Moore* has lived with the subscriber ever since she was fifteen months old, and the fact of her freedom can be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt. She is now about seventeen years old, five feet high, with a yellowish complexion, thick bushy hair, and wears rings in her ears.

Bryan is about six feet high. has blue eyes, is a little round shouldered, and has a long nose.

The editors of southern papers are requested to give the foregoing an insertion in their respective papers, as possibly it may save from a state of slavery this girl, who has an unquestionable right to her freedom.

Catharine Free.

Swift Creek, Craven County, February 25, 1820. 5tf

Information Solicited.

ABOUT ten years since, a boy by the name of *JOSHUA HOTCHKISS*, an apprentice to James Chaplin, of New Haven, disappeared, and no information has since been obtained of him. Any person who can give intelligence relative to said Hotchkiss, by directing a line to the Herald office, New Haven, will confer a great obligation on his anxious friends.

New Haven, (Conn.) Feb. 29, 1820.

RURAL ECONOMY.

To the Lovers of good fruit.—Now is the time to examine the roots and the lower part of the stems of your fruit trees, where you will find worms full grown, and ready to turn into the chrysalis state. You will also find the chrysalis in a case or covering, formed with earth and gum, or glutten, lying in numbers round the stems of the trees, just under the surface of the ground, or at the places where the gum has issued from the trees by the perforation of the grubs. They lie in the chrysalis state about three weeks, when they take wing, and from one female I counted 678 eggs! Judge, then, if suffered to escape, what destruction is preparing for your young trees and fruit; for some lay their eggs on the bark of the trees, and some on the fruit. The young worms pierce in and destroy both. There is not a day to be lost, for now is the time to destroy them, or they will destroy your future prospects.

To destroy insects which infest fruit trees.—Take a small quantity of unslacked lime, mix it with soft water to the consistency of very thin white-wash—apply this mixture with a brush, to the trees, as soon as the sap begins to rise; wash the stems, and large boughs with it, taking care to have it done in dry weather, that it may adhere, and withstand rain. In the course of the ensuing summer, this will be found to have removed all the moss and insects, and give to the bark a fresh and green appearance. The trial is simple, and not attended with much trouble, expense, or danger.

Receipe for making Butter.

Churn the milk or cream, while it is *sweet;* work out *all* the butter milk, use salt that is *clean* and *fine;* put in *no more* than if it was for your immediate use. Should it now be sent away to sell, let it be done in the cool of the morning, that it may not be heated. Those who receive it, may put it into a strong pickle for one or two days. The kegs, into which it is packed, must be flagged and water tight, to contain 20 or 25 pounds of butter. Soak them thoroughly in a strong pickle 24 hours, then tare them, strew a little fine salt on the side, carefully pack each colour and quality of butter by itself. Fill the keg within one inch of the top, take a thin slice and separate the wood from the butter around the inside of the keg, head it, make a small hole in the top and fill it solid with pickle, in which is a little salt petre dissolved. In this way, if the kegs are tight and well made, of thick staves so as not to strain through, the butter will keep as sweet as a rose for years, and every keg would inspect first sort; for a hot climate would command an extra price, and be superior to any put up in any other common way.

The pickle used to put butter into where it is first taken in, should be boiled once in two months, and it will become as clear as wine—the older the better.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

I was pleased to observe an article from a Boston paper, relative to the right preparation of butter for market; it is well recommended to have the butter-milk all extracted, but the only effectual manner of doing it is not described. Unless the butter is left to stand several hours after it is first worked and salted, (for the salt to dissolve before it is finally salted and put up for the market,) it will not be effected, which is indispensable to prevent butter changing to a rancid taste, so soon as the greater part does. N.

New method of Inoculating trees.

A common method of inoculating is by making a transverse section in the stock and a perpendicular slit below it; the bud is then pushed down to give it the position which it is to have. This is not always successful—it is better to reverse it, by making the vertical slit above the transverse section, and pushing the bud upwards into its position—a method which rarely fails of success; because as the sap descends by the bark, as has been ascertained, and does not ascend, the bud thus placed above the transverse section, receives abundance, but when placed below, the sap cannot reach it. *N. Y. Evening Post.*

An excellent French cement, for all kinds of out door painting.

Take as much lime as is usual in making a half bushel of white wash, and let it be mixed in a half bushel, or pail, nearly full of water; in this, put two pounds and a half of brown sugar, and three pounds of salt, mix them well together, and the cement is completed.

A little lamp black, yellow ocre or other coloring commodity may be introduced to change the colour of the cement to please the fancy of those who use it. The above cement has been used with great success in France, and in this country, and is particularly recommended for protection against fire. —It becomes very hard and glossy, and is said to be more durable than the best kind of paint. *Petersburg.*

Medical properties of Turpentine.

"We, the physicians, surgeons and apothecaries of Dublin, whose names are here underwritten, do hereby certify and declare,

"That we consider the discovery of the medical properties of oil of turpentine, as one of the greatest that has ever been made in physic.

"That it appears from medical history, that child-bed fever has hitherto desolated society in every part of the globe where it has appeared, and the instances of recovery from that dreadful malady are so few, as justly to entitle it to the appellation of an incurable disease.

"That it falls, within the knowledge of such as are engaged in the practice of midwifery, that the oil of turpentine is an infallible specific in this complaint; and although other remedies may with advantage be employed in conjunction, yet that to the specific influence of turpentine we ascribe the removal of the disease of child-bed fever in every case.

"That mankind are indebted for this great discovery to the zeal, ability, and industry, of Dr. JOHN BRENAN. That we believe his humane disclosure of this very important secret has been the means of saving a multitude of lives, and that it will ever prove to be one of the most valuable legacies that ever were bequeathed to posterity by the genius of an individual.

"That we hold his discovery to be greater than that of Dr. Jenner, inasmuch as the small pox had an antidote, and that childbed fever had not; and

"That for this very great discovery, we deem Dr. BRENAN deserving the gratitude of the wohle human race, and eminently entitled to any reward, which the bounty of government can bestow."

[*Signed by the Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries of Dublin.*]

An Infaliable Cure for Corns on the Toes or Feet.

Take a piece of dressed buckskin; shape it to the part afflicted; shave it thin on the edges; in the centre cut a hole, as near as possible to the size and shape of the corn;—should one thickness not be sufficient, stitch several together so as to prevent the corn from being touched by the shoe or boot. Fortified in this way, the tighter your shoes are the better, as the leather at every step compresses the corn all round, and causes it to start upwards, and in a short time it will drop out.—Whilst under the operation, wash the part occasionally, and when dry drop a little sweet oil on the corn. If the corn is on the foot make the leather broad, slip the stocking over it and you need no bandage; but if on the toe, it must be tied with a woollen or cotton thread, so as to keep it steady. Any further information on this subject, if required, will be given gatis.—Yours, &c. J. M.

N. Y. Adv.

Remedy for curing Consumption, or Cough,

Translated from a foreign paper.

Mix together in an earthen pot 2 quarts of strong ale, 1 quart of white honey, 2 ounces of the leaves of pulmonaria officinales, or lung wort, cut small, and two handsful of wheat bran—cover the pot, and boil this composition till reduced to one half—while boiling it may be stirred a few times, observing, however, not to let it remain two long uncovered. After being well strained through some fine linen, pour the liquid part into a bottle, and put it in a cellar or any other place where it can be kept cool. The patient may drink of it as often as his strength will permit without bringing on giddiness, say about a wine glass every hour through the day. It is recommended as mild, cheap, and curing to a certainty.

Calcutta, Dec. 1.

SELF IMMOLATION.

The following dismal narrative, which we extract from the letter of a correspondent, dated at Burdwan the 27th ult. exhibits a striking instance of the unnatural perversion of mind produced by the superstitions of this country.

"I was yesterday evening present at the awful ceremony of a woman burning herself with the corpse of her husband. I was conducted to the house of the deceased who was of the husbandman cast. I found the body laid on a mat—the widow seated by it, getting

her hair combed. When she saw me, she crept on her knees towards me, begging permission to burn herself with the body of her husband.

"As soon as the magistrate's leave arrived for the awful ceremony, the relatives placed the corpse on a bier which they carried, and on which the widow was seated. She was carried to the place of funeral, amidst a large crowd, on whom she scattered parched grain. The funeral pile was made in a hollow cone, dug in the earth, about four feet deep, and five feet diameter at the mouth. It was lined with dry wood, and partly filled with combustibles. After the widow had bathed in an adjacent tank, the corpse was placed in the cone. At this time she was so exhausted, that a relation was obliged to bear her up in his arms.

When again on her feet, she tore off a part of her robe, wrapped it round her eldest son, a child about eight years old. After this many men and women fell at her feet and kissed them. The victim exhorted the women to follow her example, should they ever be in a similar state. The *boy now threw a lighted torch into the cone*—it blazed with great fury. The widow walked three times round the cone, throwing in rosin to enliven the blaze from a pot which she had under her arm, then jumped with alacrity into the flames, and seated herself near the corpse.—She was in a moment enveloped in flames, which the crowd increased by throwing in tow and other combustibles, and she kept clapping her hands, after the epidermis was nearly burnt off her body. Her hands then fell; she was soon dead, but still the body kept its erect, seated posture, and appeared like a statue of ebony amidst the raging flames!

"The crowd shouted loudly and incessantly, and said that such a resolute *suttee* was never seen. The police officer who attended, and had seen many *suttees*, told me he never saw one where the victim was so calm and intrepid. I was within three yards of the cone—the poor creature had her face towards me. I shall never forget the dreadful sight: It was awful and horrible! When I first saw her, there was a wildness in her looks; she was afterwards calm and composed; latterly weak, exhausted and agitated, but when she walked round the blazing cone, she was calm and collected.

"She was about fifty, her husband about sixty. She had three children, a daughter married, about 30, and two sons, one 8 and the other 7.

"There was no compulsion, no force. The crowd, by the order of the police officers, receded from the cone, and I was nearer to it than any other person except the poor victim. There was no impediment to her jumping out of the fire, if she wished it. There was no interest, in her self immolation, to the relations; for she was poor, and the nearest relatives were obliged to enter bonds to maintain the two children until they were of age to support themselves. It was religious enthusiasm—it was the force of early inculcations acting on a warm mind.—The actor and the crowd seemed to feel no restraint from my presence; on the contrary, they fell back, to give me a better view of the awful ceremony."

LETTER OF M. N. B. HULL, TO HIS FATHER.

We publish the following letter, which was delivered to us by the unhappy man himself for publication, with feelings of no ordinary sensibility. This paper will speak for itself; it needs no comment of our own; it may be said to speak from the grave, which already opens for its victim; and from the evidence that we personally became acquainted with from the lips of this unfortunate and guilty man, we have no doubt of its sincerity.—Could we add any thing to the sentiments advanced by the writer, most cordially and deeply would we join in his supplication, that our rising youth would learn from this awful example, to reverence the admonitions of their pious parents. Would to God that it would lead us all to reflect, that even murder is nearly allied to the indulgence of any known vice. That the same benificent Redeemer, through whose merits, not only this unhappy man, but every son and daughter of Adam, must expect divine forgiveness, may have mercy on him, is our fervent supplication at the throne of Divine Grace. [*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Dear Father—I am daily and impatiently expecting a letter from you, and hope you have before this time received my last. On Wednesday I received my awful sentence; but, dear father, I acknowledged to the court then, as I did before to you, the strict justice of it. Yes, I know that my hands are polluted with blood, and my conscience—oh, it is burdened with the crime into which I have been drawn. Little did I expect when I left our happy home and an affectionate father, that before I could see you again, I should have incurred such guilt, and be a tenant of this doleful cell. Would to God I had rejected the first proposal, which was that we should go on to get a sum of money, which Hutton assured me he knew we could get, with ease and certainty. The plan was not fully explained to me until we got to Wilmington—of the murder I knew nothing until we were returning from the place the first night, and when my terror prevented the execution of the plan. Then Hutton told me, that although he had not mentioned it to me he meant to have put the man out of the way, lest his evidence should lead to our conviction. Oh! if God had taked my life the next day, and never allowed me to go out a second time. But then I should have died as I lived—thoughtless, rash and unprincipled—and now, though I have brought disgrace and anguish upon you, yet my guilty soul may be saved, because Jesus Christ died for sinners, and he has given me time and hope to repent. When the poor man begged for his life, I told him we would, and I meant it, *indeed* I pleaded for him; but Hutton insisted we would be known, and told me it was no time for pleading, and at last told me either to shoot him or the driver, and then—oh my God forgive me.—

Dear father, I do not write you this to excuse my guilt—no, this is too, too bad! I have not denied it before God or man, but it is to show you, that dreadfully as I had abused your care, your tears and prayers were not altogether thrown away—*I was not quite abandoned.* Oh my God, preserve my brother from bad company, and enable him to soothe a heart which my wickedness has so much tortured. The poor woman too—from her I have assisted to tear away her husband, and made her children orphans. If I could only work for them! but God will take care of them. Dear Father, this is a time of shame and sorrow with me, but may God so help me to repent and be converted, that all my sins may be forgiven me, and blotted out from his holy book. I read the Bible the greatest part of my time: I have several other books and tracts, but the Bible is now worth to me all that you used to say it was worth. I learn there that God is gracious, long suffering and merciful, and forgiving sin to the penitent, and takes delight in a broken spirit; for he says in the Scripture, 'a broken and a contrite heart he will not despise;' he is able to forgive the worst of sinners, and we read, 'though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be as crimson, he can make them white as wool'—how often my dear father have you told me these things, and yet worse than a child or brute I have resisted and not profited by your advise, and preferred the guilty advice of bad friends. I know that I am inexcusable by my earthly *father;* and can my *God*, my heavenly father, ever forgive me? Oh, if it was not for Jesus Christ where, where should I go? but I hope that he will support me under the dreadful punishment which I have shortly to suffer—how my soul sinks under it; but if he will only give me hope in my death, and the least, the lowest part in his kingdom, I die contented.

One thing more.—What will you think of me, who am so undeserving a wretch, asking any favour of you? But, my dear father, Mrs. Heaps, the woman whose husband we murdered, is poor and dependent, and her children—it was your son that helped to make them orphans! Will you not then, notwithstanding your large family, do something for them? give them a salary, or any thing that you see best, or can afford, and they, and God, and you son, will bless you. This would sweeten my death, to know that it was done at my request. Remember me, unfortunate as I am, to my mother. Thank God that my own mother is spared your sufferings. Remember me, also, to brother, and sisters; and may my awful situation be a warning to them and all my acquaintances. God comfort you in this your time of affliction. I have seen a letter from a gentleman in Utica, which stated you would probably be on to visit me after my trial. I long, yet dread to see you; it will be a grievous meeting. My eyes are so filled with tears, that I cannot write any more. But you know my feelings better than I can describe them. Do write me soon. This from your guilty, afflicted, undutiful and imprisoned son.

MORRIS N. B. HULL.

Baltimore, (Prison) April 23d, 1820.

Doct. Amos G. Hull.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 21.

The bill from the senate for clothing the army of the United States in articles of domestic manufacture, as amended; the bill to establish an uniform mode of discipline and field exercise for the militia of the United States; the bill to designate the boundaries of districts and establishing land offices, for the disposal of the public lands not heretofore offered for sale in the states of Alabama and Indiana, were read a third time.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bills reported by the committee of manufactures—and the committee determined to take up first in order, the bill "to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes." This bill proposes changes in relation to the duties on goods imported, in various proportions.

The bill having been read through

Mr. Baldwin rose, and delivered a speech of nearly three hours in length, explanatory of the general principles by which the committee had been guided in reporting the bill; and of the grounds of the proposed increase of the duties on the several articles of the most importance.

Mr. Smith, of Md. rose, after Mr. Baldwin concluded, and expressed his views of the tariff, in general opposition to those of Mr. Baldwin, as regards the merits of the system of revenue from imports, but without denying that some of the present duties might require to be increased. He did not, however, go far into the general question, having risen to move an amendment in the following clause:

First.—A duty of twelve and a half per centum ad valorem on all dying drugs, and materials for composing dyes, not subject to other rates of duty; gum arabic, gum senegal, saltpetre, jewellery gold, silver and other watches, and parts of watches; gold and silver lace, embroidery and epauletts; precious stones or paste work, and all articles composed wholly or chiefly of gold, silver, pearl, and precious stones; and laces, lace veils, lace shawls, or shades, of thread or silk.

The amendment was to strike out the word *twelve*, in the first line, for the purpose of inserting in lieu thereof the word *seven*.

Mr. Clay, after paying a high compliment to the ability and substantial character of the speech of Mr. Baldwin, said, that until an answer was to that speech at least attempted, he should abstain from engaging in the support of the general principles of the bill. At present he only rose to say, that it became the friends of the manufacturing system not to lend themselves with too much facility to alterations proposed in the system which has been reported by the committee of manufactures. That committee had, with a patience and industry never surpassed in this house, prepared and reported a general system. Its provisions were no doubt the result of much calculation; and, if the friends of the general features of it listened to every application which should be made to change this or that particular item, the effects would be, that they would lose the whole. Mr. C. then made some remarks against this particular motion.

The question was taken on Mr. Smith's motion, and decided in the negative, without a division.

Various other amendments were then proposed, which were uniformly rejected.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Saturday, April 22.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.

And after a number of motions being made to amend the bill most of which were negatived—the bill having been gone through;

Mr. Tyler of Va. moved to strike out the first section of the bill, and was prepared now to go into the remarks which he intended to offer in opposition to the bill, if it were the pleasure of the committee to listen to an argument on its general merits; but as the committee had been engaged for several hours in a laborious and fatiguing consideration of its details, he moved that the committee now rise.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Newton from the committee of commerce presented to the house a mass of correspondence derived from the executive department, between the ministers of our government and those of France and England, respecting our trade with the British American colonies, and the general intercouse between France and the United States; which was ordered to be printed; and the house adjourned.

Monday, April 24.

TARIFF OF DUTIES, &c. &c.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill to regulate the duties on imports.

After some debate the motion to strike out the first section of the bill (to reject it) was decided in the negative, 73 votes to 48.

The committee of the whole then took up the other bill referred to it, by the title of "a bill regulating the payment of duties on merchandise imported, and for other puposes."

Some progress had been made in the debate; when

An alarm of fire, in the city, induced the committee to rise (at 4 o'clock) and

The house adjourned.

Tuesday, April 25.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, it was

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a duty on Plaster of Paris imported from certain ports of the province of New Brunswick to countervail a duty lately imposed by the legislature of that province on that article when exported from certain other parts of the same province.

THE TARIFF AND REVENUE BILLS.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bills concerning the duties on imports and the mode of their collection.

The bill now under consideration, is the bill regulating the payment of duties on merchandise imported, and for other purposes.

The question immediately before the house being on Mr. Silsbee's motion to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Trimble spoke in favour of the bill; and Mr. Johnson of Virginia and Mr. Whitman in opposition to it.

There was then some conversation on the propriety of reporting the bill for increasing the duties on imports forthwith, that it might be finally acted on, and, if it passed this house, that it might be before the senate whilst the discussion was going on here on the bill now under consideration, for requiring cash payments on certain duties, and on the other bill before the same committee, for imposing a duty of 10 per cent. on the amount of sales at auction. Nothing, however, was finally settled on this head.

The house adjourned at half past 3 o'clock.

Wednesday, April 26.

Mr. Southard, from the committee on Indian affairs, to whom was referred an inquiry into the expediency of repealing the act making provision for the civilization of the Indian tribes adjoining our frontier settlements (passed at the last session) reported, that, in their opinion, it is inexpedient at this time to repeal that law. And the report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Silsbee, from the committee on naval affairs, reported, without amendment, the bill from the senate, for authorising the building of a certain number of small vessels of war.

Mr. Anderson, from the land committee, reported, without amendment, the joint resolution, referred to them, for establishing the boundary line between the state of Ohio and the territory of Michigan. The question being stated on ordering the resolve to be engrossed—

Mr. Brush moved to lay the resolve on the table, desiring time to examine it, not having been, from accident, present when the resolve was first moved.

This motion gave rise to a short debate, in which it was opposed by Mr. Anderson, Mr. Woodbridge and Mr. Sloan, on the ground of the lateness of the session, and the improbability that, if laid on the table, it would be again taken up at the present session. It was supported by Mr. Ross and Mr. Brush, on the ground that the line proposed by the resolve was not the proper line, but would be injurious to the interests of the state of Ohio, without being at all beneficial to Michigan. It was important, it was admitted, that the line should now be established; but it was equally important, that, when it is established, it should be the proper line.

The resolve was ordered to lie on the table, by a vote of 60 to 44.

The house again resumed the consideration of the bill regulating the mode of collecting the duties on imports, &c. —Mr. Silsbee's motion to strike out the first section of the bill being yet under consideration.

Mr. Alexander, of Virginia, delivered his sentiments in favor of the motion.

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, followed, also a considerable length, in support of the motion.

Mr. Clay (speaker) in a speech in support of the bill, occupied the remainder of the usual time of sitting.

When, after explanatory observations between Mr. Clay and Mr. Smith of Maryland, the committee rose, and

The house adjourned.

Thursday, April 27.

Mr. Smith, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the treaty lately concluded with the Chippewa nation of Indians; which was twice read and committed.

The bill from the senate "to continue in force 'an act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy; and also to make further provision for punishing the crime of piracy,'" was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

The bill from the senate, to establish certain land offices in the state of Alabama, (so amended in this house as to include also Indiana and Illinois,) was read a third time, passed, and returned to the senate for concurrence in the amendments.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill regulating the duties on imports, Mr. Taylor in the chair. [It was this bill, and not the cash duty bill, as inadvertently stated, which was debated yesterday, and was opposed by Mr. Alexander and Mr. Archer, of Virginia, and supported by Mr. Clay.]

The question being on the committee's rising and reporting the tariff bill to the house—the debate thereon was resumed.

Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, delivered a speech of nearly three hours in length against the bill.

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, next delivered a speech of nearly two hours in length, also against the bill; when

The committee rose and reported the bill to the house.

Mr. Hardin moved to postpone the bill indefinitely; and

The house adjourned.

Friday, April 28.

Mr. Newton, from the committee on commerce, reported, without amendment, the bill from the senate to grant certain privileges to the Ocean steam ship company of New York, and the bill, after some explanation of its object, by Mr. Newton, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Archer, of Maryland, submitted the following amendment to the rules of the house, which lies on the table one day of course.

"Every discussion on any bill, motion, or resolution, shall terminate in five days after it shall have commenced.

"No member shall speak upon any question longer than one hour at a time."

Mr. Butler, of New Hampshire, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of manufactures be instructed to prepare and report a bill laying a duty of —— cents on all spirituous liquors distilled from grain and other domestic materials.

The question being taken whether the house would now consider the resolution, it was decided in the negative—ayes 58, noes 66.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The house again took up the bill to regulate the duties on imports, and the amendments reported thereto by the committee of the whole house; Mr. Hardin's motion to postpone the bill indefinitely, being under consideration.

Mr. Hardin, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Sillsbee, of Mass. spoke in opposition to the bill, and Mr. M'Lane of Del. and Mr. Baldwin in favour of it.

Mr. Simpkins moved that the bill and amendments be postponed until the first day of the next session; in favor of which motion Mr. Hardin withdrew his motion for indefinite postponement.

Mr. Parker, of Va. then demanded the previous question, but the call was not sustained by a majority of the house.

The question was then, about six o'clock, taken on the motion to postpone the bill until the first day of the next session, and was decided in the negative—yeas 79, nays 92.

The amendments agreed to in committee of the whole were then concurred in by the house.

Mr. Edwards, of N. C. moved to reduce the duty on imported salt from 25 cents to 20 cents a bushel.

The yeas and nays being ordered on this question, Mr. Metcalf moved for the previous question (the effect of which would be to decide forthwith the main question, viz. the engrossment of the bill for a third reading;) but the call was negatived, 71 to 60.

The question was then taken on reducing the salt duty, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 93, nays 71.

Mr. Hill of Massachusetts moved to amend the bill by reducing the duty on imported molasses from ten cents to five cents a gallon; on which motion the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Parker perceiving that all the amendments which had been discussed and rejected in committee of the whole would probably be again offered, and the time of the house occupied in the tedious process of deciding them again, by yeas and nays, moved again for the previous question.

The call for the previous question was sustained by a vote of 86 to 62; and

The previous question, "shall the main question be now be put?" was stated accordingly, and was decided by yeas and nays, in the affirmative—ayes 92, noes 71.

The question was then at length taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 90, nays 69.

The house then (having rejected ten or twelve previous motions to adjourn, at various stages of the evening's proceedings) adjourned between 7 and 8 o'clock, after a sitting of more than nine hours.

Saturday, April 29.

DISTRICT BANKS.

The house took up the amendment of the senate to the bill concerning the banks of the district of Columbia.

Mr. Mercer moved that the house disagree to the amendment; which motion was negatived, and then

The house agreed to the amendment of the senate, without a division.

THE TARIFF.

The engrossed bill to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage, was read the third time.

Mr. Baldwin remarked, that it would be recollected the bounty on pickled fish exported had been increased in committee of the whole, in consequence of an increase of the duty on imported salt—the duty on salt had subsequently been reduced, but it had been omitted at the same time to make a corresponding change in the bounty on pickled fish. He presumed there could be no objection now to make this amendment, and moved that the house agree thereto by general consent, by which only an amendment can be made to a bill in the house on the third reading.

The motion was objected to, and of course failed.

Mr. Rhea then rose and spoke about an hour against the passage of the bill.

Mr. Slocumb, of N. Carolina, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to reduce the duty on imported iron in bars, &c. from 125 cents to 75 cents.

This motion gave rise to a debate of considerable duration, touching occasionally on the general merits of the bill, as well as on the expediency of committing the bill for the purpose proposed.

The motion to recommit the bill was advocated by Messrs. Slocumb, Pinkney, Silsbee, Mercer, Nelson, of Mass. Morton, Smith, of N. C. Livermore, Floyd, Holmes and Foot, and was opposed by Messrs. Kinsey, Smith, of Md. Baldwin, Storrs, Sergeant and Gross, of N. York. The debate continued until about 4 o'clock, when it was negatived by yeas and nays as follows:

For the recommitment	70
Against it	90

Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, then moved that the bill be postponed until the first day of the next session, and followed his motion by some general remarks against the bill.

The question on postponing the bill was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, by the following vote:

For the postponement	78
Against it	90

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays as follows:

For the passage	91
Against it	78

So the bill was passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Rich made a motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of the senate to the district banks bill was this morning agreed to; but before the question was taken, a motion was made to adjourn; and, about 5 o'clock,

The house adjourned.

Monday, May 1.

Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, has obtained leave of absence, on account of the state of his health.

Mr. Upham, Mr. Jones of Virginia, and Mr. Barbour, obtained leave of absence on account of the state of their domectic concerns requiring their presence—the first from this day, the second from Wednesday next, and the latter from Thursday next.

Mr. Silsbee, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill to prevent the commanders, and other officers in the naval service of the U. States, from accepting of any present or emolument of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state, and for other purposes; which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Silsbee, from the same committee, also delivered in a report relating to the board of commissioners of the navy, which was ordered to lie on the table.

A motion was made by Mr. Robertson, that the committee to which is referred the resolution from the senate fixing a period for the termination of the present session of congress, be discharged from the further consideration thereof; and the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The house then proceeded to consider the said resolution; when

Mr. Robertson moved to amend the same by striking out "24th of April next," and inserting "8th of May inst."

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, moved to insert "15th of May, instant," instead of the time proposed to be stricken out.

Mr. Taylor then moved that the resolution lie on the table; which motion was negatived.

Mr. Little then moved to postpone the resolution until Monday next, when

Mr. Trimble moved that it lie on the table; which motion was negatived by yeas and nays, 76 votes to 75.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Little, that the resolution be postponed until Monday next, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, 98 votes to 60.

Mr. Baldwin then moved that the resolution be recommitted to the select committee who have been this day discharged from its further consideration.

Upon this motion and those which preceded it, there was a great deal of debate, on the points, first, whether the business necessary to be done could be transacted by Monday next; and, secondly, whether the fixing a day for the adjournment of congress would have a tendency to accelerate the progress of public business. The latter point was generally conceded; but the discussion ended in the motion being postponed to Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Holmes, on the ground that in the mean time such information might be in possession of members as would enable them to decide more understandingly on the day at which it would be practicable, with a due regard to the public interest, to adjourn.

DISTRICT BANKS.

The house then proceeded to the unfinished business. The first subject in order, was a motion, made on Saturday last, to reconsider the vote whereby the amendment of the senate to the District bank bill was agreed to.

The motion was supported by Mr. Mercer, and opposed by Mr. Clay and Mr. Southard, and decided in the negative, 63 to 54. The question is therefore settled in both houses of congress; and the bill, as it has passed, and requires only the signature of the president to become a law, is in the shape in which it was put by the senate.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill for regulating the mode of collecting duties on imports, and for other purposes.

The motion to strike out the first section of the bill being under consideration—

The bill was supported by Messrs. M'Lean, of Ky., Baldwin and Clay, and opposed by Messrs. Smith, of Md., Settle, Burton, Simkins, Rhea, and Hardin.

The question was taken on Mr. Silsbee's motion to strike out the first section, that is, to reject the bill, and carried, ayes 86, noes 60.

The question was then immediately taken to concur with the committee in striking out the first section of the bill, and decided as follows:

For concurrence,	91
Against it,	55

Mr. Hemphill, Mr. Hall of Del. and Mr. Darlington, then obtained leave of absence from the service of the house.

And the house adjourned.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 10.

Many reports are in circulation respecting our relations with Spain, some of which are said to be from authority "that can be relied upon;" but the National Intelligencer, to which we more particularly look for information on the subject, appears studiously to avoid mentioning it. The following paragraph appeared in that paper on the 29th ult. and is all we find in it relative to this now interesting topic.

"Enquiries having been repeatedly made of us respecting the authenticity of the reports in circulation of an interruption of the intercourse between our government and the Spanish envoy extraordinary, we think it proper to say we have heard nothing confirmatory of these reports; and that, from all we can learn, they are, to say the least of them, *premature*."

Gen. Bernard, and colonels Gratiot and Totten, U. States' board of engineers, arrived at this place on Tuesday, 25th ult. and left here on Thursday for Smithville, for the purpose of making a survey of the coast, from the mouth of Cape-Fear northwardly. We hope and expect that their labours will result much to the benefit and interest of the state. No part of the coast of the United States requires, as it respects the safety of navigation, more attention and improvement, than the coast of North Carolina; nor does any portion create a more general interest.

Cape-Fear Rec.

Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D. by the appointment of the executive, is about to perform a tour throughout the United States, the object of which is to visit and ascertain the present condition of the several Indian tribes, to whom the late benevolent provision of the general government for Indian civilization, is to be extended. It is earnestly recommended to the different missionary and charitable associations to avail themselves of the information and facilities which the benevolent interference of the government shall furnish them to diffuse more effectually among those wretched heathen, the knowledge of the gospel.

Theo. Repertory.

It appears by accounts from England that a dreadful hurricane has strewed the whole line of French coast, for a distance of forty miles, and many parts of the channel, with floating wrecks. It is stated that "there are no less than 63 vessels wrecked between Calais and Etaples, the crews for the most part saved; but they present such a shocking scene of misery and distress as to be quite appalling, the greater part being frost-nipped, and worn out with fatigue. A person saw about 500 of these poor seamen huddled together in a barn.

"A brig, belonging, it is thought, to Weymouth, went down off here. Six vessels were wrecked on the Godwin Sands, two or three on the Knob, and three off the Swin.

The ship Atlantic, arrived at New York on Saturday, in 48 days from Liverpool, brings London papers to 15th March, two days later than we have yet had. The following paragraph, from the Commercial Advertiser, is the most important addition which this arrival affords to our former stock of information.

Nat. Intel.

"The situation of Ireland has become alarming, and the government have at last found it is no time for temporizing, or for half way measures. The Dublin Evening Post of March 7, says that not only horses, foot, but *cannon* have been despatched to the west. The entire county of Clare has been put by proclamation, under the peace-preservation act, and a detachment of flying artillery has been despatched to the county of Galway. Five thousand additional troops were to be sent to Galway on the 7th. Ribbondism had begun to rear its head in the county of Westmeath."

At Bordeaux on the 2d of March, while the congregation were assembled in the church of St. Andrew, a terrible gust of wind blew down a part of the front of the church, and 13 persons were killed. Others were injured in running from danger by the falling stones. In a short time after the roof fell in, but fortunately the congregation had fled.

Daily Adv.

BENJAMIN WEST, our countryman, the great historical painter, died in London on the 10th of March, in the eighty-second year of his age.

We have received information, the authenticity of which connot be questioned, that "the provisional government of the Constitutionalists at Isla (the head quarters) have in their Gazette *formally acknowledged the Independence of South America.*"

It is true that this act is liable to a reconsideration when the national government shall be established; nevertheless the fact is sufficient to convince us that a further prosecution of the war in S. America is not the wish of the people of Spain; and that the government will be influenced in the future by the wishes of the people, there can be no doubt.—We are even ready to believe, that if the Constitutionalists are disposed to make terms with Ferdinand at all, one of the stipulations will be the acknowledgement of the independence of the South American colonies.

We can also state, positively, that orders have been given at Madrid to dismiss all the transports so long employed at Cadiz. Thus is all idea of the expedition to South America *officially* abandoned.

Norfolk Her.

All does not appear quiet in France—though as the late intelligence from that country affords but a mere glimpse of its political affairs, we are unable to understand fully the motives or the extent of the disaffection. At Marseilles, about the latter part of February, considerable alarm was excited, not indeed by any manifestation of a revolutionary spirit, but rather by a gang of lurking incendiaries, who secretly posted up and circulated placards and handbills, threatening the peace and safety of the city. One of these was couched in the following terms—"The mayor, the prefect and all those who protect the ministry must be hung." And a billet, containing these words, was thrown into the houses of a great many of the merchant:—"The fanaticism which reigns a Marseilles will be terminated on the day of the procession in the most tragical manner."

ibid.

Arrived at Boston on the 21st ult. ship Canton, Haskell, 23 days from Rochelle. Capt. H. reports, that four of the French ministry had been imprisoned on suspicion of being accessary to the assassination of the duke de Berri.

The new king had been restored to his usual health. A proposition was said to be before the cabinet for settling on George the Fourth, the hereditary revenues of the crown, with the droits, exceeding 1,600,000 pounds sterling.

Franklin Gaz.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the *U. S* frigate Constellation, dated

Hampton Roads, April 20, 1820.

"We arrived here on Saturday last, after a passage of 54 days from the river La Plata, having touched at the islands of Martinico and St. Thomas. We left Buenos Ayres in a state of revolution, which took place about the 20th of February.

"I wrote you from the river (by an American vessel, which I believe has never arrived,) giving an account of the discovery of a Southern Continent by an English vessel, bound form Monte Video to Valparaiso. Its Northern extremity lies in lat. 62, 40, S. and long. 60 W. The English have sent a vessel out to ascertain the particulars.

The naval squadron of the United States in the Mediterranean were at Gibraltar on the 9th of March.

From the Charleston Courier, April 24.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

By the ship Adriana and brig Perseverance, arrived yesterday in six days from Havanna, we have official news of the adoption, by king Ferdinand, of the Constitution of the Cortes, of the year 1812. Finding any further resistance to the will of the people unavailing, he has made a virtue of necessity, and at last done what he ought to have done immediately on his return to Spain. The following, brought by a Spanish merchant vessel, called the Montserrat, from Corunna, was published at Havanna on Saturday the 15th instant.

Extraordinary Diario, of the Government of the Havanna, Saturday, 15th April, 1820.

The government, which has given proofs of the reliance it has placed on the great fidelity of this capital, and the whole Island, publishes the copy of the Gazette brought by the vessel which has just arrived from Corunna, in 31 days, and it is in the following terms:

[Here follows the proclamation of the king of Spain, already given.]

The chief of this island knows no other path than that pointed out by the king: and when he shall receive the official news of the above mentioned decree, it shall be duly complied with, and the king's orders shall be strictly obeyed.—These are the sentiments of the governor, and the faithful people over whom he rules entertain the same. Long live the king, and let his orders be obeyed!

CAGIGAL.

The intimation given by the governor, at the close of the publication, that he should await the orders of the king, before he proceeded to adopt the constitution, gave much offence to the patriotic inhabitants of Havanna; and on Sunday, the day after its publication, a very large portion of the citizens assembled in the principal square of the city, and insisted on its immediate adoption. The regiments of Malaga and Catalonia were decidedly with them; the officers of the regiment of Tarragonia were inclined to side with the governor; but such was the enthusiasm of the populace and the militia, that the governor dared not to oppose their wishes; and their adhesion to the CONSTITUTION and the CORTES was promulgated amidst the most extravagant demonstrations of joy and exultation. In the early part of the day many of the houses had been closed, in the expectation that confusion and bloodshed would be the consequence; but the change was happily produced without the loss of a single life.

Extract of a Letter, received in Charleston, dated

"HAVANNA, April 16.

"Our city has been in a complete uproar since 3 o'clock yesterday, at which time a Spanish brig arriving, in a short passage from Corunna, brought the news of the King having signed the Constitution, and although it is not official it is believed by even the Governor.

"I have never seen more joy expressed than by the inhabitants; a large proportion of the military joined it the general shout of *Viva la Constitution*. I believe there is but one class of people in the Island, but what is truly glad of the change; those are the Priests and Friars. In the church of Santo Domingo, where a number of soldiers are quartered, they forced the Friars to ring the bells for joy, though no doubt much against their will.

"Although they appear so much pleased here, in regard to the change, I am fully persuaded it will be an injury to the commerce of this Island. Merchants, who formerly found a market here for goods that were wanted in S. America, will now ship them direct, and this will no longer continue a place of deposit, to supply those places where Americans will have free access to."

(S. Pat.

CONSTITUTION OF 1812—CORTES.

The rising of the Spaniards is one of the most magnificent spectacles of the present age. It promises important results to Spain, to France, to Europe, to the U. States, to S. America, to the whole world. It leads us to cast a glance at the constitution of 1812 to which Ferdinand has subscribed, and to the Cortes which he has convoked.

That constitution makes Spain a limited monarchy, more so than G. Britain herself. The Cortes are the deputies of the people. They were a part of the ancient constitution of Spain, when she partook of a more popular form of government.

The constitution of 1812 declares the sovereignty to reside essentially in the nation—Every 70,000 souls, is to send one deputy to the Cortes by a species of filtrating process: that is to say, the *parish* electoral meetings are to appoint one elector for each 200 inhabitants; the *electors* appointed by the parishes are to form the electoral district meetings who are to form provincial electoral meetings to elect deputies to the Cortes. Such as hold offices under the crown cannot be elected deputies.—Nor shall any deputy, during the term of his office, accept for himself or solicit it for another office at the King's disposal, nor even promotion unless it be in the regular course according to the profession which he exercises. The Cortes meet every year, their session to continue for three successive months—all the deputies to be renewed every two years.—Their sittings to be public; their persons inviolable. They shall propose and decree the laws; approve all treaties; determine every year (on the king's proposal) the number of sea and land forces; lay imposts and taxes; determine the expences of the public administration; enforce the responsibility of the ministers of state and other public functionaries, &c. The king sanctions the laws; if he refuses the same, a bill cannot be brought in again before the next year. Before they close their session, the Cortes appoint a permanent committee of seven to be taken from themselves, three from Europe, 3 from the ultramarine dominions, the 7th chosen by lot—this committee to see the laws duly observed, report to the next session all infractions, and convoke the extraordinary Cortes.

The King's person is inviolable—he can do no wrong, he declares war, makes treaties with the consent of the Cortes, appoints civil and military magistrates, &c. He is to have seven ministers of state, viz. foreign relations, war, navy, finance, &c. These are responsible to the Cortes, for signing ordinances, &c. contrary to the constitution. The council of state is composed of 40 persons, who are nominated by the king out of 120 persons presented to him by the Cortes. This council to advise him on all arduous and important questions. He "shall not alienate, grant or exchange any province, city, borough, or any considerable portion of the Spanish territory, however small its extent may be;" he shall grant no exclusive privileges to any person or corporation; nor deprive any one of his liberty, &c.

Judges and magistrates are not to be removed, whether appointed for a limited time or for life, unless legally convicted of improper conduct. Particular precautions are taken to protect the personal liberty of the press, &c.—Schools, and national militia, are particularly provided for. The catechism of the Catholic religion, to be taught in the public grammar schools. No hereditary nobility or privileged order is formally recognized by the constitution, but the grandees of Spain are mentioned as among the classes from which the councillors of state may be selected. What an astonishing improvement is this constitution upon the late despotism of Ferdinand.—*Eng.*

A specimen of beautiful Marble, of the *Verde Antique*, has been received from N. Silliman, Esq. register of the land office at Zanesville, Ohio.

"It has been found in large quantities near the falls of the river Hockhocking. I have seen other specimens, from the same place, of a *grey cloud*, and of about the same texture.

"N. SILLIMAN."

The falls of the Hockhocking are within the land district of Chilicothe, in township 14, range 17, from the West boundary of Pennsylvania. This township was surveyed in 1801. The falls are about 40 miles, in a right line, above the confluence of the Hockhocking with the river Ohio. This marble appears to be of the same character as that of Milford, in Connecticut, of which several chimney pieces are placed in the capitol.

General Land Office, April 18, 1820.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE cloths and cassimers, linens, lawns, cambric muslins, callicoes, bombazetts, silks, moleskin, dimities, vestings, nankeens of different kinds, cotton and silk hose, domestic stripes, checks and plane, men's fine hats, straw bonnets, shoes, umbrellas, parasols, flag handkerchiefs, canton crapes, superb crape robes, &c. &c.

They have lately received from New York a good assortment of

SADDLERY,

viz.

Saddle-trees, hogskins, girth and straining webbing, plated and common bridle bits, stirrup irons of the latest fashion, buckles of various kinds, tacks, boss nails, ornaments, &c. &c.

They have on consignment and for sale, 50 bushels of SALT, 3 hogsheads of BROWN SUGAR, 3 barrels ditto, and 1 hogshead of MOLASSES.

Hillsborough, May 10. 14—tf

TRUSTEE's SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Joseph B. Shaw to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain debt due Thomas N. S. Hargis, will be sold for cash at the market-house in Hillsborough, one Negro Girl, on the second day of May court (instant) to satisfy said trust.

J. P. Sneed, *Trustee.*

May 10 14—3w

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of James Jeffers, one of the partners in the late firm of James Jeffers & Co, the surviving partners of said firm will expose at public sale, on Thursday the 15th day of June next, in the town of Hillsborough,

All the Stock and Work on

hand belonging to said firm, consisting of a large quantity of stills, a quantity of sheet copper, lead, pewter, tin ware, tea kettles, scrap and old copper, one Jersey wagon, &c.

Terms of sale, twelve months credit by giving bond with approved security.

The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

Josiah Turner, and
James S. Smith.

May 6. 14—ts

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

BLANKS of various kinds,

for sale at this office.

THE SHEPHERD'S RESOLUTION.

Shall I, wasting in despair,
Die because another 's fair?
Or make pale my cheeks with care,
'Cause another's rosy are?
Be she fairer than the day,
Or the flowery meads in May;
If she be not so to me,
What care I how fair she be!

Shall my foolish heart be pined
'Cause I see a woman kind?
Or a well-disposed nature
Joined with a lovely feature?
Be she meeker, kinder, than
The turtle dove or pelican;
If she be not so to me,
What care I how kind she be.

Shall a woman's virtues move
Me to perish for her love?
Or her well-deservings known,
Make me quite forget my own?
Be she with that goodness bless'd,
Which may merit name of best;
If she be not such to me,
What care I how good she be?

'Cause her fortune seems too high,
Shall I play the fool and die?
Those that bear a noble mind,
Where they want of riches find,
Think what with them they would do,
That without them dare to woo;
And, unless that mind I see,
What care I how great she be?

Great or good, or kind or fair,
I will ne'er the more despair;
If she love me, this believe,
I will die ere she shall grieve;
If she slight me when I woo,
I can scorn and let her go:
If she be not fit for me,
What care I for whom she be?

WITHE.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

ACROSTIC.

Cease thus to clamour, men of high renown,
Of other's error's, but repair your own;
Not be thus lavish of a people's fame,
Generous in blood, and noble still in name:
Relent! be cautious—patriotic—just!
Exert your wisdom to perform your trust!
So shall the "general welfare" be improved,
So shall you be respected, honour'd, loved.

X.

ANASTASIUS; OR THE MEMOIRS OF A GREEK.

A work under this title has recently been published in London—the following extracts from it are taken from the Literary Gazette.

"I had left a storm gathering in Egypt, of which I since have thanked God I witnessed not the bursting. Already previous to my departure the consequence of the scarcity had begun to appear in many places; but it was only after I left the country that the famine attained its full force; and such was, in spite of every expedient of human wisdom, or appeal to Divine mercy, the progressive fury of the scourge, that at last the Schaichs and other regular ministers of worship, supposing the Deity to have become deaf to their entreaties, or incensed at their presumption—no longer themselves ventured to implore offended Heaven, and henceforth only addressed the Almighty through the inte ceding voices of tender infants; in hopes that, though callous to the sufferings of corrupt man, Providence still might listen to the supplications of untainted childhood, and grant to the innocent prayers of babes, what it denied to the agonizing cry of beings hardened in sin. Led by the Imams to the tops of the highest minarets, little creatures from five to ten years of age there raised to Heaven their pure hands and feeble voices; and while all the countless myriads of Cairo, collected round the foot of these lofty structures, observed a profound and mournful silence, they alone were heard to lisp from their slender summits entreaties for Divine mercy. Nor did even they continue to implore a fertility, which no longer could save the thousands of starving wretches already in the pangs of death. They only begged that a general pestilence might speedily deliver them from their lingering and painful agony: and when, from the gilded spires, throughout every district of the immense Masr, thousands of infantine voices went forth the same instant to implore the same sad boon, the whole vast population below with half extinguished voices jointly answered, "so be it."

"The humble request God in his mercy granted. The plague followed the scarcity, and the contagion completed what the famine had begun. The human form was swept away from the surface of the land, like the shadows of darkness which the dawn puts to flight. Towns and villages, and hamlets innumerable were bereft of their tenants to a man. The living became too few to bury the dead. Their own houses remained their cemeteries. Where long strings of coffins at first had issued forth, not a solitary funeral any longer appeared. Hundreds of families, who had fled from famine to Syria, were overtaken by the plague in the midst of their journey, and with their dead bodies marked their route through the desert. Egypt, smitten by the two fold visitation, almost ceased to appear inhabited; and both plagues at last disappeared, for want of further victims to slay."

In Arabia the hero of the narrative performs pilgrimages to Mecca and Medina, and his views of these and other Arabian customs are of the most attractive kind. Thence to Constantinople, Chio, (where his father dies before he can see his son), and again to Egypt, we with great delight follow the adventurer and a friend named Spiridion. At Cairo, the account of a miser's death forms a fit sequel to our preceding extract.

"The reader may remember the dreadful famine which I had left hanging over Egypt. Emin, on this occasion, was one of the provident. During the years of plenty he had laid by for those of want. But, like the ant, he labored for himself, and cared not to share his savings with the idle. Though his granaries groaned under their loads of corn, he saw unmoved the thousands of wretches who every day perished with hunger under their very walls. When the bodies of the sufferers choaked up the entrances of his store houses, he still refused to unbar their surly gates, until the corn had reached the exorbitant price fixed by his avarice. This it at last attained; and now, exulting at the thoughts of the millions he should make in a few hours, Emin took his keys and opened his vaults. But O horror! O dismay! Instead of the mountains of golden wheat he had accumulated, he only beheld heaps of nauseous rottenness. An avenging worm had penetrated into the abodes fortified against famished man! A grub had fattened on the food withheld from the starving wretch! While the clamour of despair resounded without, a loathsome insect had in silence achieved within the work of justice. It had wrought Emin's punishment in darkness, while his crimes shone in the light of heaven! The miser's wealth was destroyed, the monster's hopes were all blasted! At the dire spectacle he uttered not a word. He only a few minutes contemplated the infected mass with the fixed eye of despair; then fell—fell flat on his face upon the putrid heap. God had smitten him! On raising his prostrate body life had fled. Like his corn, his frame was become a mass of corruption."

The third volume ranges through Egypt, Arabia, (among the Bedoweens, and Wahhab tribes,) Malta, Sicily, Italy, &c. but we have no room for the particulars. Enough to say, that Anastasius has a son named Alexis, whom he recovers in Egypt, after many dangers, and bears off in gladness and triumph to Europe. The loss of his child cannot be perused with a dry eye—we never read any thing more powerfully affecting.

"My cousin's letter had promised me a brilliant lot, and—what was better—my own pockets ensured me a decent competence.—The refinements of an European education should add evey external elegance to my boy's innate excellence, and having myself moderately enjoyed the good things of this world, while striving to deserve the better promised in the next, I should, ere my friends become tired of my dotage, resign my last breath in the arms of my child.

"The blue sky seemed to smile upon my cheerful thoughts, and the green wave to murmur approbation of my plan. Almighty God! what was there in it so heinous, to deserve that an inexorable fate should cast it to the winds!

"In the midst of my dream of happiness my eye fell upon the darling object in which centered all its sweets. Insensibly my child's prattle had diminished, and had at last subsided in an unusual silence. I thought he looked pale:—his eyes seemed heavy and his lips felt parched. The rose, that every morning still so fresh, so erect on its stalk, at midday hung its heavy head, discoloured, wan and fading; but so frequently had the billows, during the fury of the storm, drenched my boy's little crib, that I could not wonder he should have felt their effects in a severe cold. I put him to bed and tried to hush him to sleep. Soon, however, his face grew flushed, and his pulse became feverish. I failed alike in my endeavours to procure him repose and to afford him amusement:—but though play things were repulsed, and tales no longer attended to, still he could not bear me an instant out of his sight; nor would he take any thing except at my hands. Even when—as too soon it did—his reason began to wander, his filial affection retained its pristine hold of his heart. It had grown into an adoration of his equally doating father; and the mere consciousness of my presence seemed to relieve his uneasiness.

"Had not my felings, a few moments only before, been those of such exceeding happiness, I should not so soon perhaps have conceived great alarm: but I had throughout life found every extraordinary burst of joy followed by some unforeseen calamity; and my exultation had just risen to so unusual a pitch, that a deep dismay now at once struck me to the heart. I felt convinced that I had only been carried to so high a pinnacle of joy, in order to be hurled with greater ruin into an abyss of woe. Such became my anxiety to reach Trieste, and to obtain the best medical assistance, that even while the ship continued to cleave the waves like an arrow, I fancied it lay like a log upon the main.—How then did my pangs increase, when, as if in resentment of my unjust complaints, the breeze, dying away, really left our keel motionless on the waters. My anguish baffled all expression.

"In truth, I do not know how I preserved my senses, except from the need I stood in of their aid:—for while we lay cursed with absolute immobility, and the sun ever found us on rising in the same place where it had left us at setting, my child—my darling child—was every instant growing worse, and sinking apace under the pressure of illness. To the deep and flushing glow of a complexion far exceeding in its transient brilliancy even the brightest hues of health, had succeeded a settled, unchanging, deadly paleness. His eye, whose round full orb was wont to beam upon me with mild but fervent radience, now dim and wandering, for the most part remained half closed; and, when—roused by my address—the idol of my heart strove to raise his languid look, and to meet the fearful enquiries of mine, he only showed the former fire of his countenance extinct. In the more violent bursts indeed of his unceasing delirium, his wasting features sometimes acquired a fresh but sad expression. He would then start up, and with his feeble hands clasped together, and big tears rolling down his faded cheek, beg in the most moving terms to be restored to his home: but mostly he seemed absorbed in inward musings, and—no longer taking note of the passing hour—he frequently during the course of the day moved his pallid lips, as if repeating to himself the little prayer which he had been wont to say at bed-time and at rising, and the blessings I had taught him to add, addressed to his mother in behalf of his father. If, wretched to see him thus, and doubly agonised to think that I alone had been the cause, I burst out into tears which I strove to hide, his perception of outward objects seemed all at once for a moment to return. He asked me whether I was hurt, and would lament that young amd feeble as he was, he could not yet nurse me as he wished—bnt promised me better care when he should grow stronger.

"In this way hour after hour and day after day rolled on, without any progress in our voyage, while all I had left to do was to sit doubled over my child's couch, watching all his wants and studying all his looks—trying, but in vain, to discover some amendment. "O for those days!" I now thought, "when a calm at sea appeared an intolerable evil, only because it stopped some tide of folly, or delayed some scheme of vice!

"At last one afternoon, when totally exhausted with want of sleep, I sat down by my child in all the composure of torpid depair, the sailors rushed in, one and all—for even they had felt my agony, and doated on my boy. They came to cheer me with better tidings. A breeze had just sprung up; the waves had again begun to ripple, and the lazy keel to stir. As minute pressed on minute, the motion of the ship beacme swifter: and presently, as if nothing had been wanting but a first impulse, we again dashed through the waves with all our former speed.

"Every hour now brought visibly nearer the innocent recess of the deep Adriatic, and the end of our journey. Pola seemed to glide by like a vision: presently we passed Fiume: we saw Capo d'Istria but a few minutes:—at last we descried Trieste itself! Another half hour, and every separate house became visible; and not long after we run full sail into the harbour. The sails were taken in, the anchor was dropped, and a boat instantly came alongside.

"All the necessary preparations had been made for immediately conveying my patient on shore. Wrapped up in a shawl, he was lifted out of his crib, laid on a pillow, and lowered into the boat, where I held him in my lap, protected to the best of my power from the roughness of the blast and the dashing of the spray, until we reached the quay.

"In my distress I had totally forgotten the taint contracted at Melada, and had purposed, the instant we stepped on shore, to carry my child straight to a physician. New anguish pierced my soul when two bayonets crossed upon my breast forced me, in spite of my supplication and rage, to remain on the jette, there to wait his coming and his previous scrutiny of all our healthy crew. All I could obtain as a special favor was a messenger to hurry his approach; while panting for his arrival, I sat down with my Alexis in my arms under a low shed which kept off a pelting shower. My mind was so wrapped up in the danger of my boy as to remain wholly unconscious of the bustle around, except when the removal of some cask or barrel forced me to shift my station. Yet, while wholly deaf to the unceasing din of the place, I could discern the faintest rumour that seemed to announce the approaching physician. O how I cursed his unfeeling delay: how I would have paved his way with gold, to have hastened his coming!—and yet a something whispered continually in my ears that the utmost speed of man no longer could avail.

"Ah, that at least, confirmed in this sad persuasion, I might have tasted the heart-rending pleasure of bestowing upon my departing child the last earthly endearments!—but, tranquil, composed and softly slumbering as he looked, I feared to disturb a repose, on which I founded my only remaining hopes. All at once, in the midst of my despair, I saw a sort of smile light upon my darling's features, and hard as I strove to guard against all vain illusions, I could not at this sight stop a ray of gladness from gliding unchecked into my trembling heart. Short however, was the joy: soon vanished the deceitful symptoms!—On a closer view it only appeared to have been a slight convulsion which had hurried over my child's now tranquil countenance, as will sometimes dart over the smooth mirror of a dormant lake the image of a bird in the air. It looked like the response of a departing angel, to those already on high, that hailed his speedy coming. The soul of my Alexis was fast preparing for its flight.

"Lest he might feel ill at ease in my lap, I laid him down on my cloak, and kneeled by his side to watch the growing change in his features. The present now was all to me: the future I knew no longer should reck.—Feeling my breath close to his cheek, he half opened his eye, looked as if after a long abscence again suddenly recognizing his father, and, putting out his little mouth—seemed to crave one last token of love. The temptation was too powerful: I gently pressed my lip upon that of my babe, and gathered from it the proffered kiss. Life's last faint spark was just going forth, and I caught it on the threshold. Scarce had I drawn back my face, when all respiration ceased. His eye-strings broke, his features fell, and his limbs stiffened for ever. All was over: Alexis was no more."

THE FOLLY OF ANTICIPATING TROUBLE.

Afflictions seen in perspective are more appaling than when they actually arrive; for there are few but are attended with some alleviating circumstances that deaden their force. Why, then, should we sour the present cup of happiness by anticipating trouble that may never reach us, and in probabilities dependant only on a thousand contingent circumstances never likely to occur at once? The folly of doing so, will be placed in a stronger light by the following anecdote:

A countrywoman set her daughter, a girl of fifteen, to bake, while she went to a neighbour's. After some stay she returned, and found the oven sparkling hot, and her daughter in another apartment, in the greatest agony and in tears. A sight so unexpected excited the tenderest sympathy in the maternal bosom, and solicitude for the cause. After much entreaty the daughter complied: "I was thinking," said she, "*if* I was married, and *should* have a dear little child, and it *should* live to run about, and I *should* be baking, as I am now, and I *should* go out for fuel, and *should* leave it alone, and it *should* take a chair, and *should* get up to the mouth of the oven, and *should* crawl in, and *should* burn itself to death, what a terrible thing it would be; Oh! Oh! Oh! dear, what *should* I do!

BAD LUCK BY DEGREES.

Sir James Hall and servant—Scene—Parlor.

Sir James—Well, Peter, what news?

Peter—Nothing in particular, Massa, 'scept Bob's lame.

Sir James—Bob lame! What's the matter with Bob?

Peter—He hurt himself, trying to stop de horses, Massa.

Sir James—Horses! what horses, pray?

Peter—Old Massa's horses run away wid de carriage.

Sir James—Father's horses run away with the carriage! what started them?

Peter—Firing cannon, Massa.

Sir James—What was cannon firing for?

Peter—To alarm the folks, Massa, and make em come and help to put out de fire.

Sir James—Fire! what fire pray?

Peter—Your big new house burnt all down, Massa.

Sir James—My new house burnt down!

Peter—Took fire while we gone to funeral, Massa.

Sir James—Funeral! who is dead pray?

Peter—Your father dead, Massa, cause he hear de bad news.

Sir James—Bad news! what bad news?

Peter—The bank fail, Massa, and he lose all he money.

Sir James—You rascal, you, why didn't you tell me of this bad news at once?

Peter—Case, Massa, I 'fraid it too much for you all at once, so I tell you little at a time.

SANCHO.

From the Berks Journal.

WAR.

There is a strange idea prevails in the world, that wars are necessary at the return of different periods in the age of a nation; and on this principle there are those who justify a pleasing anticipation of this *most capital of all misfortunes*. It will, however, be generally found, on examination, that this insensibility to the misery of our species, arises from an unprincipled love of gain; for what are wars in general, but robbery and murder on an extensive plan? The two principal inducements to all the wars which have deluged the world in blood, have been avarice and ambition. The first has given rise to predatory excursions, and extended the limits of particular states and kingdoms. The latter has led to that species of war, which, while it diverted the attention of the people from contemplating their domestic misery, enabled the tyrants of the earth to rivet the chains of slavery, and extend the limits of their despotism. Hence wars, however successful, and however advantageous to individuals, are always a losing business to the people. Happy and free must that country be, whose policy is of a pacific nature. S.

REFLECTION.

There is an even tide in the day. While the world withdraws from us, and while the shades of the evening darken upon our dwelling, the splendors of the firmament come forward to our view. In the moments when the earth is overshadowed, heaven opens to our eyes the radiance of a sublimer being; our hearts follow the successive splendors of the scene; and while we forget, for a time, the obscurity of earthly concerns, we feel "that there are yet greater things than these," and that we have a Father who dwelleth in the heavens, and who yet deigneth to consider the things that are upon earth.

QUICK DESPATCH.

"Doctor," said a London lawyer, who was lately examining a mine in Cornwall, to a clergyman, his friend, who stood at the top, "as you know of all things from the surface to the centre, pray how far is it from this pit to that in the infernal regions?" "I cannot exactly ascertain the distance," replied the divine, "but let go your hold, and you will be there in a minute."